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Several villagers suggested that the best way to demonstrate discontent would be to kill a white man.

The Volunteer, who spoke a smattering of Luo, looked around the room, discovered he was the only white man there and tried to fade into the mud wall. Cooler heads prevailed, however, and the villagers decided to dramatize the protest in a different way.

The shift to attitude-changing and "rural transformation" can make it more difficult to work with the officials, who find still more reason for dismay at the intangible nature of PC goals and at what they consider the loss of status from working with one's hands.

At higher levels, host governments may be skeptical of the value of community-involved programs, or unable to finance their share. Some are also skeptical about the Volunteers' technical qualifications for this kind of program. Several countries have asked for higher technical skills in these fields than the Peace Corps feels it can or should provide.

In India, director David Elliott thinks that the Volunteers make good catalysts because of their enthusiasm and dedication. "They don't come over here with years experience in agriculture," he says. "But our point is that it's not what you know about agriculture or family planning, but what you can impart . . . Getting people with more technical qualifications might be our downfall. Why transform us into another AID when we have done so much better in many ways?"

Generally, the Peace Corps feels that its vaunted "BA generalists" can learn enough in three months training to understand what the technical expert has discovered and then do what the expert cannot: translate it into terms that the peasant—even more of a layman than the Volunteer—can understand.

AN "AID SYNDROME"

As Elliott suggested, the desire for higher technical skills can be part of an "AID syndrome," since many host-country officials are more familiar with foreign aid concepts than with the Peace Corps programs.

Under a presidential directive for all Government agencies overseas to work together, the Peace Corps is trying to have Volunteers use AID equipment or spread knowledge provided by AID experts. The problem is that many Volunteers feel that when AID provides "goodies," it tends to devalue the Volunteer himself in the eyes of the host country.

In Ethiopia, for example, AID provided typewriters for a vocational training school and a Volunteer was sent in to teach typing. The host government did nothing to maintain the machines and within six months they stopped working. The Volunteer feels that his job is pointless. If the government had really been interested in training typists, he says, it would have bought the machines itself and kept them in repair.

Resentment of a program initiated by the donor rather than by the host country is an old bugaboo of foreign aid. The Peace Corps, like AID, officially responds only to host country requests, but such initiatives can be stimulated.

In India, for example, the number of Volunteers shot up from about 750 to 1271 as a result of an announcement by President Johnson during Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to Washington last year. The Peace Corps insists that the President was only responding to a request by Mrs. Gandhi, but the influx came as a surprise in New Delhi, where the PC staff was hard put to handle the growth in terms of both logistics and programs.

Director Elliott insists that the Volunteers work "on ongoing Indian programs. We don't develop our own." But a Peace Corps evaluator told Warren Unna that was not strictly true, certainly not in the case of the programs

devised to occupy last year's spate of new people.

A LUXURY PROGRAM

The Corps went into French-speaking Africa with heavy programs for teaching English, a third language that few students needed or wanted, giving the impression that the main desire was to establish a Peace Corps presence. Later, the programs in many of these countries were reconsidered.

In Niger, C. Payne Lucas went in as director and showed the government officials their need for help in agriculture, public health and community development. The Niger program is now considered a roaring success both by Americans and the people of Niger.

In Bolivia, director Arthur Purcell went into tin mining areas that had produced two revolutions and found several needs the Peace Corps could fill to help the Indian miners recover and develop. He stimulated the Bolivian development. The Niger program is now vocational education, athletics (which the people love) and public health, using unions and other community groups as agencies rather than the government mining corporation.

Washington planners objected to this program, which had revolutionary implications since the miners had long left-wing traditions. Vaughn overruled them and approved it. Asked if the military-dominated Bolivian government was not alarmed, Purcell said, "Hell, no. Some officials like it, and the ones that might not don't take the Peace Corps seriously enough to worry about it."

A CIA TAIN

Another kind of taint has attached to the Peace Corps, however—the CIA smear. It has been a serious problem in India, Pakistan, Tanzania, Kenya and a few other countries, though it has never appeared in Latin America.

In India, much of the CIA sensitivity grew out of the recent exposure of the CIA connection with the National Student Association here and with the defection of Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's daughter.

The concern is widespread. An Indian businessman, for example, started a conversation on a plane by asking, "What do you think about the CIA and the Peace Corps?" He then provided his own answer: "I know about 12 Peace Corps people here and I don't think they are CIA. But one of them told me even he thinks there may be CIA in the Peace Corps, not among the Volunteers, but maybe among the staff."

The Indian government says there is no evidence to support the CIA charges. So far as the U.S. Government is concerned, the CIA is forbidden by law to use the Peace Corps in any way. PC officials say they check repeatedly to make sure the CIA is sticking by the rules.

The CIA fear was, however, an explicit element in the decision of the Indian state of Kerala to ask for the withdrawal of 28 Volunteers working in poultry development. Kerala and Pakistan, which has also ended its Peace Corps program, also said they wanted higher skills than the Volunteers have, but the official American community think both cases were political.

Other countries that have asked the Peace Corps to leave for political reasons include Ceylon (where a new government has invited it back); Indonesia under Sukarno, and Mauritania in the current Middle East crisis.

A FAIRER IMAGE

In a way, it is their loss, but in another way, it is America's. What Donald Louchheim said about Africa is true of the world as a whole:

"Where the image of the United States is a composite of scraps of Technicolor celluloid and sleek, usually irritable expatriates, the Peace Corps Volunteer is the only tangible sign that the United States is more than a remote, glittering stage set with big cars, washing machines and broadloom car-

pets, peopled with cowboys and women with cardboard hair.

"Throughout the continent, there is no concept that the developed world is as frail as the developing world, or any awareness that it ever developed itself. The European and American presence in Africa merely reinforces this ignorance and lack of confidence. The U.S. Information Service and AID are unwittingly the worst offenders.

"The Peace Corps, at least, holds out the possibility of showing another, and perhaps the most important, dimension of the United States."

LAND EXCHANGES IN OREGON

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and myself, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record Enrolled House Joint Memorial 2 adopted by the 54th Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon.

There being no objection, the memorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 2

(Sponsored by Representative Robert Smith, Senator Cook, Representatives Beddingfield, Ouderkerk, Wilson, Senators Fadelley, Hallock.)

To the Public Land Law Review Commission, created by the Act of September 19, 1964 (43 U.S.C. §§ 1391 to 1400):

We, your memorialists, the Fifty-fourth Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, in legislative session assembled, respectfully represent as follows:

Whereas the vigorous pursuit of a program of exchanging lands in this state owned by the Federal Government for lands owned by this state is essential to full realization of the benefits of modern land-management techniques based upon amalgamation of scattered holdings; and

Whereas the Oregon Legislative Interim Committee on Public Lands has reported to us its finding that federal-state land exchanges are not being consummated at a rate that will permit an early realization of such benefits; and

Whereas the Public Land Law Review Commission was directed by Congress to recommend such modifications in existing laws, regulations, policies and practices as in its judgment will best serve to carry out the policy of Congress that the public lands of the United States shall be retained and managed or disposed of in a manner to provide the maximum benefit for the general public; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

(1) The Public Land Law Review Commission is memorialized to give priority to its studies of federal-state land exchanges so that recommendations may be framed by it with regard to this urgent problem at the earliest date. Specifically, the commission is urged to consider the feasibility of:

(a) Using, in each projected transaction, a single appraiser appointed jointly by the Federal Government and by this state to determine for both parties the values of the lands proposed to be exchanged.

(b) Appraising lands on the basis of their fair market value as of the time of such appraisal.

(c) Liberalizing the rules for land exchanges in so far as they now require only that a demonstrable advantage accrue to the Federal Government as a result of each such exchange.

(2) The clerk shall cause copies of this memorial to be sent to the President of the United States of America, the Chairman of the Public Land Law Review Commission, the presiding officer of the Advisory Council